

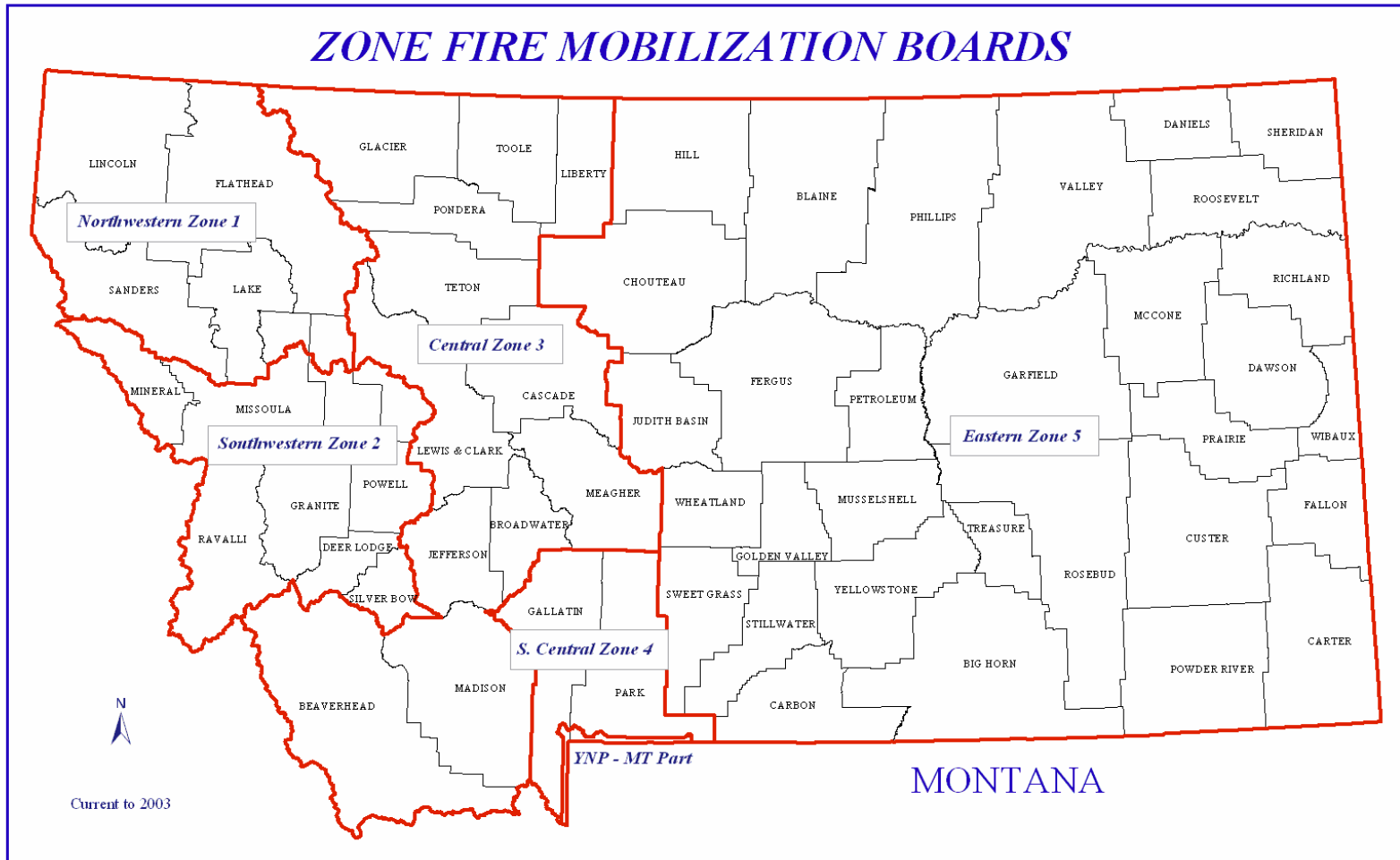
APPENDIX A: MAP

Zone Mobilization Plan Boards

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE



NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE

Zone Fire Mobilization Boards

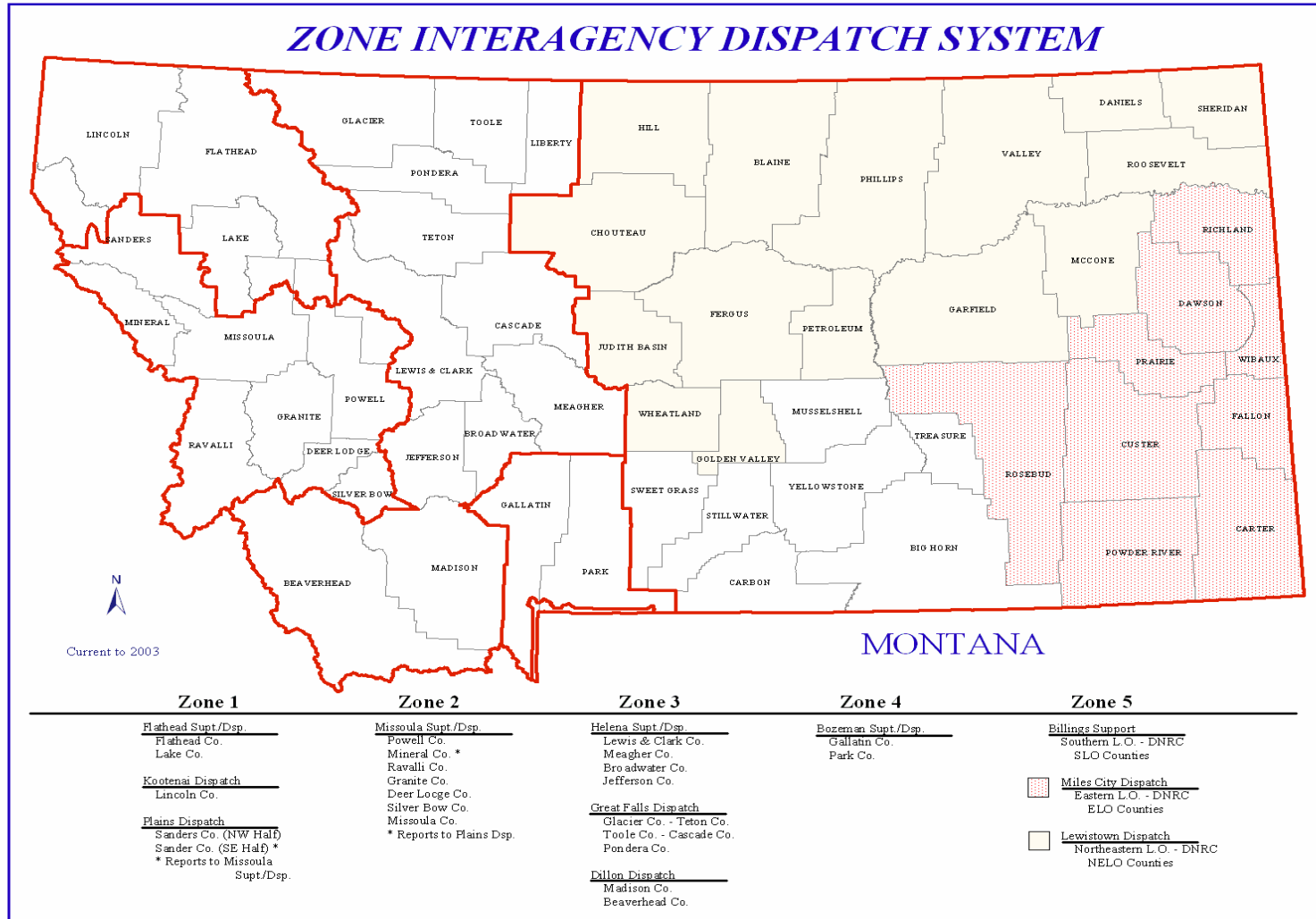
NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE

| | State Board | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | Zone 5 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| DNRC Representative | Michael Wiederhold | Wally Bennett | Terry Vaughn | Greg Archie | Curt Tesmer | Darrell Kurk - Billings Randy Sanders - MC Jerry Buhre - Lewistown |
| Firewarden Representative | Brett Waters | Randy Sutton | Scott Waldron Mike Doto Alt | Rick Seidlitz | Bob Fry | Brent Christoperson-MC Floyd Fisher - Lewistown |
| Fire Chief Representative | Jess Mickelson | Gary Mahugh Marc McGill Steve Stanley | Scott Waldron Mike Doto Alt | Steve Larson | Brett Waters Bryan Connelly Alt. | Rich Cowger - Billings |
| Contractor Representative | | Debi Perrish | Marlin Cooper | | Dave Russell | Pending – Billings Evan Allderdice – Lewistown Frank Mehling - MC |
| USFS Representative | | Neil Nelson | Chuck Stanich | Bret Ruby | Gaylon Yeates | Paul Mock – Billings |
| BLM Representative | Kathy Elzig | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| BIA Representative | | | Tony Harwood | | | |
| NPS Representative | | Fred Van Horn | | | Phil Perkins | |
| FWS Representative | | | | | | Mike Granger – Lewistown & MC |

APPENDIX B: MAP

Zone Mobilization/Dispatch System

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE



Appendix N-1 – Montana Mobilization of Local Government Firefighting Resources

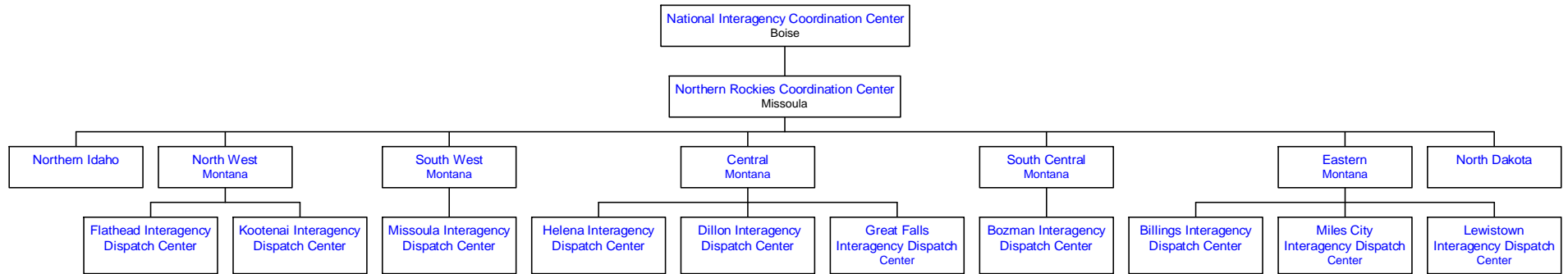
APPENDIX C: FLOWCHART

Northern Rockies Fire Resources Mobilization/Dispatch System

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE

Northern Rockies Fire Resources Mobilization / Zone Dispatch System

January 2005



APPENDIX D

Northern Rockies Mutual Aid Frequency Plan

APPENDIX D

NORTHERN ROCKIES MUTUAL AID FREQUENCY PLAN

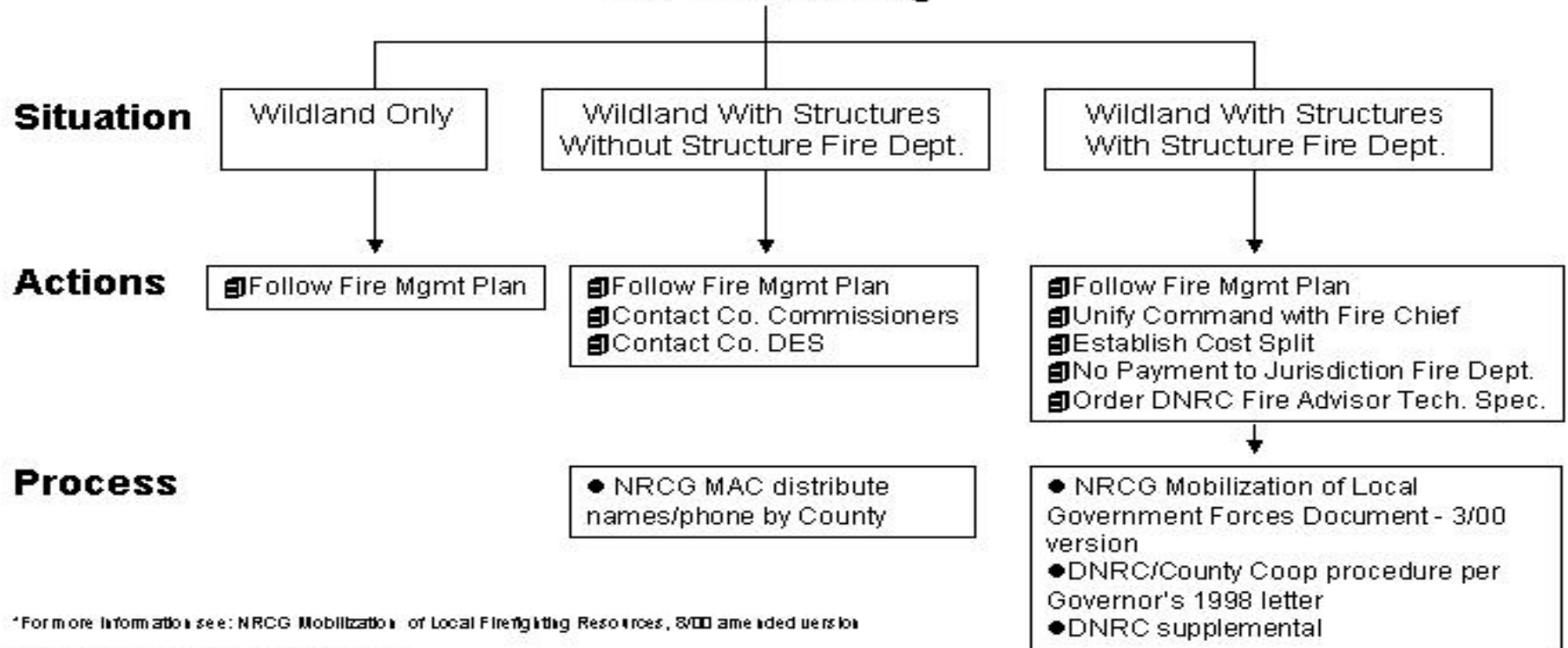
| | | LOCAL CHANNEL | COLOR NAME | FREQUENCY (MHz) | NAME |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| M O N T A N A | Mutual Aid Frequencies | | Gold | 153.905 | State Common Mutual Aid |
| | | | Red | 154.070 | State Fire Mutual Aid |
| | | | Maroon | 154.280 | State Fire Command and Control |
| | | | Coral | 154.265 | State Fire Ground #1 |
| | | | Scarlet | 154.295 | State Fire Ground #2 |
| N A T I O N A L | Common Frequencies | | Ruby | 153.830 | State Fire Repeater |
| | | | Garnet | 159.345 | State Fire Repeater Control |
| | | | Brown | 155.820 | State DES |
| | | | Yellow | 151.220 | Fire & Aviation - DNRC |
| | | | Orange | 151.400 | Fire & Aviation - DNRC |
| I D A H O | | | Green | 171.475 | U.S. Forest Service Common |
| | | | Red | 154.265 | Fire |
| | | | White | 154.280 | EMS |
| N | | | Blue | 154.295 | Law Enforcement |

APPENDIX E

Northern Rockies Structure Protection Protocols

NRCG MAC
Direction to IMT's and Agency Administrators

*Montana Structure Protection Protocols Fire Threatening



*For more information see: NRCG Mobilization of Local Firefighting Resources, 8/00 amended version

Structure Suppression Technical Specialists:

- Type 1 Engine Crews (Single Resource Boss, Driver/Operator, Firefighter, Firefighter)
- Type 2 Engine Crews (Single Resource Boss, Driver/Operator, Firefighter)
- Structural Water Tenders (2 each Driver/Operator)
- Truck Crews

8/2/00

- A. Scope: The attached is the NRCG approved amendment to the Mobilization of Local Government Firefighting Resources Document (current version).
- B. Personnel:
 - 1. Structure Suppression Technical Specialists:
 - a. Type 1 Engine Crews (Single Resource Boss, Driver/Operator, Firefighter, Firefighter)
 - b. Type 2 Engine Crews (Single Resource Boss, Driver/Operator, Firefighter)
 - c. Structural Water Tenders (2 each Driver/Operator)
 - d. Truck Crews
 - e. Hazardous Materials Crews (see DES-SERC)
 - 2. Wildland/Structure Protection Technical Specialists:
 - a. Emergency Medical Crews
 - b. Dozer Operators
 - c. Fallers
- C. Training Standards, Physical Fitness, and Supervision
 - 1. “Standards for Survival” (one time only)
 - 2. Annual Safety Refresher
 - 3. “Light” Physical Fitness Pack Test
 - 4. Qualified NWCG (310-1) Supervision (e.g. Dozer Boss, STL-E, Task Force Leader, Falling Boss...)
 - 5. Qualifications Cards – The Montana Logging Association (MLA) is recognized as a certifying agency for these members
- D. Dispatch and Mobilization Guidelines (Revision Page 9 – H-2)
 - 1. Zone Support Center – Geographic Area
 - Zone Drawdown Plan

Zone MAC Board tie to Zone Dispatch Identified

Northern Rockies Coordinating Group

STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

August 11, 1999

ABSTRACT

In an effort to facilitate implementation of the federal wildland fire policy as it relates to structure protection issues, the following consensus statements and recommended procedures are provided to NRCG agencies.

The question of who is responsible for structure protection in a wildfire situation and who pays for it is important. Each incident is unique. There are few "canned" answers to the structure protection questions. Incident commanders and agency administrators will have to make decisions based on the conditions of each incident. There are several criteria that have to be considered in making these decisions but only the incident managers and agency administrators can determine how these criteria apply to the specific incident circumstances.

CONSENSUS STATEMENTS

- ***Life and Improved Property Protection*** -- a service with the primary responsibility to protect the structure AND the people that occupy these structures from injury or death. This fire protection service is normally provided by rural and/or local government fire departments, with specially trained and equipped personnel. After life safety, the priority is to keep the fire from leaving the area of origin. It also means protecting the structure from an advancing wildland fire. Various taxing authorities fund this service. (The equipment and training required to conduct life and property protection is not normally provided to the wildland firefighter.)
- ***Structure Protection*** -- to protect the structure from the threat of damage from an advancing wildland fire. This normally does not include an attack of fire that is inside the structure. It involves the use of fire control lines (constructed or natural) and the extinguishment of spot fires near or on the structure. This protection can be provided by both the rural and/or local government fire department firefighter and the wildland fire protection firefighter. This does not include an interior attack of fire that is in the structure. It involves the use of standard wildland protection tactics, control methods, and equipment, including fire control lines and the extinguishment of spot fires near or on the structure.
- ***Wildland Fire Protection*** -- a service with the primary responsibility of protecting natural resources and watersheds from damage by wildfires. State and federal forestry or land management and some local government agencies normally provide wildland fire protection with specially trained and equipped personnel. Various taxing authorities and fees fund this service. (If a fire protection agency is routinely called upon to fight wildland fires, they are usually trained and equipped to do so. The problem arises when personnel from an agency are called upon to fight fires for which they are NOT equipped or trained.)

- **Structure fire suppression** is defined as interior or exterior actions taken to suppress and extinguish a burning structure or improvement associated with standard structure fire protection, equipment, and training.
- Structure fire suppression is the responsibility of local government entities, although there are some locations in the Northern Rockies Geographic Area where there is currently no structural fire agency in place.
- Federal and state fire agencies, as a general rule, do not have the authority, training nor equipment to engage in structure fire suppression actions. Two agencies (NPS and BIA) have limited capability and authority to conduct structure suppression operations related primarily to buildings owned or protected upon lands administered by those agencies. Certain tribal entities may have additional capability and authority on tribal lands.
- Federal and state fire agencies with wildland fire protection authority and capability can and will **support structure fire suppression** operations within their jurisdictional areas of wildland protection. **Support** is defined as applying water, foam or retardant in an exterior attack only (ground or aerial delivery) on a burning structure or other actions such as hauling water or pumping operations. No interior attack can be conducted (NPS/BIA tribal exceptions).
- Federal and state agencies with wildland fire protection authority and capability can and will provide **structure fire protection** on wildland fires both on or off of lands administered or protected through agreements by those agencies. The distinctions made here recognize a closest forces concept on all wildland fires, a resource ordering system that dispatches fire personnel and equipment to other jurisdictions and agreements that exchange fire protection responsibilities among cooperators. Included are mutual aid provisions to support one another and preplanned dispatch protocols that move agencies resources between jurisdictions. In that regard, all participating agencies will take safe and appropriate tactical suppression actions to keep a wildland fire from igniting structures or improvements. Suppression actions include both direct and indirect methods of perimeter control and spot fire extinguishment. Conversely, a structure or vehicle fire that has potential to escape to wildland fuels can and will be attacked in a safe and appropriate manner consistent with the capabilities of the agencies personnel and equipment.

To clarify any misconceptions, federal and state wildland agencies will engage in structure protection activities as part of the normal suppression actions taken on wildland fire. The new fire policy has not changed what can or cannot be done. The only clear instance of not providing such protection is if it is unsafe to do so.

Who pays for structure protection activities is affected to some degree by fire policy. It is the long-term intent of the wildland fire agencies to have in place agreements and operating plans that clearly define protection responsibilities and jurisdiction related to structures. Since few such written agreements and operating plans are in place, the following guidance is provided:

- During an initial attack incident the agency with wildland fire protection responsibility should bear the costs of personnel and equipment utilized to suppress the wildland fire which includes structure protection resources ordered by that agency. If a local government entity with structure fire jurisdiction and responsibility (in Montana, a rural fire district, a municipal fire department, or a fire service area) desires to increase the level of protection, a "you order you pay" philosophy should prevail.

- Implement a unified command under the ICS system as soon as possible to assure onsite agreement as to what is ordered by whom and who pays. For mutual aid or a preplanned dispatch, the "who pays" should have been determined in advance and documented in the operating plan.
- During an extended attack incident that involves structure protection issues and/or multiple jurisdictions/boundary fires, utilize agency representatives or a unified command structure to agree on site who orders what and who pays. Consider establishment of a single ordering point and develop a written cost share agreement to document these decisions.
- On project size fires, include all structure protection issues and "how to handle" in the delegation of authority. Utilize unified command or fully qualified agency representatives to assure joint decision-making is integrated into incident control objectives, strategic and tactical implementation actions, and ordering processes. A written cost share agreement will be utilized to document apportionment decisions. Order technical specialists for assistance in developing agreements and utilize local fire officials in preparing and implementing structure protection plans.

GUIDELINES

In summary and to further assist agency administrators, local incident commanders and incident management teams, the following guidelines and criteria are provided for incident decisions:

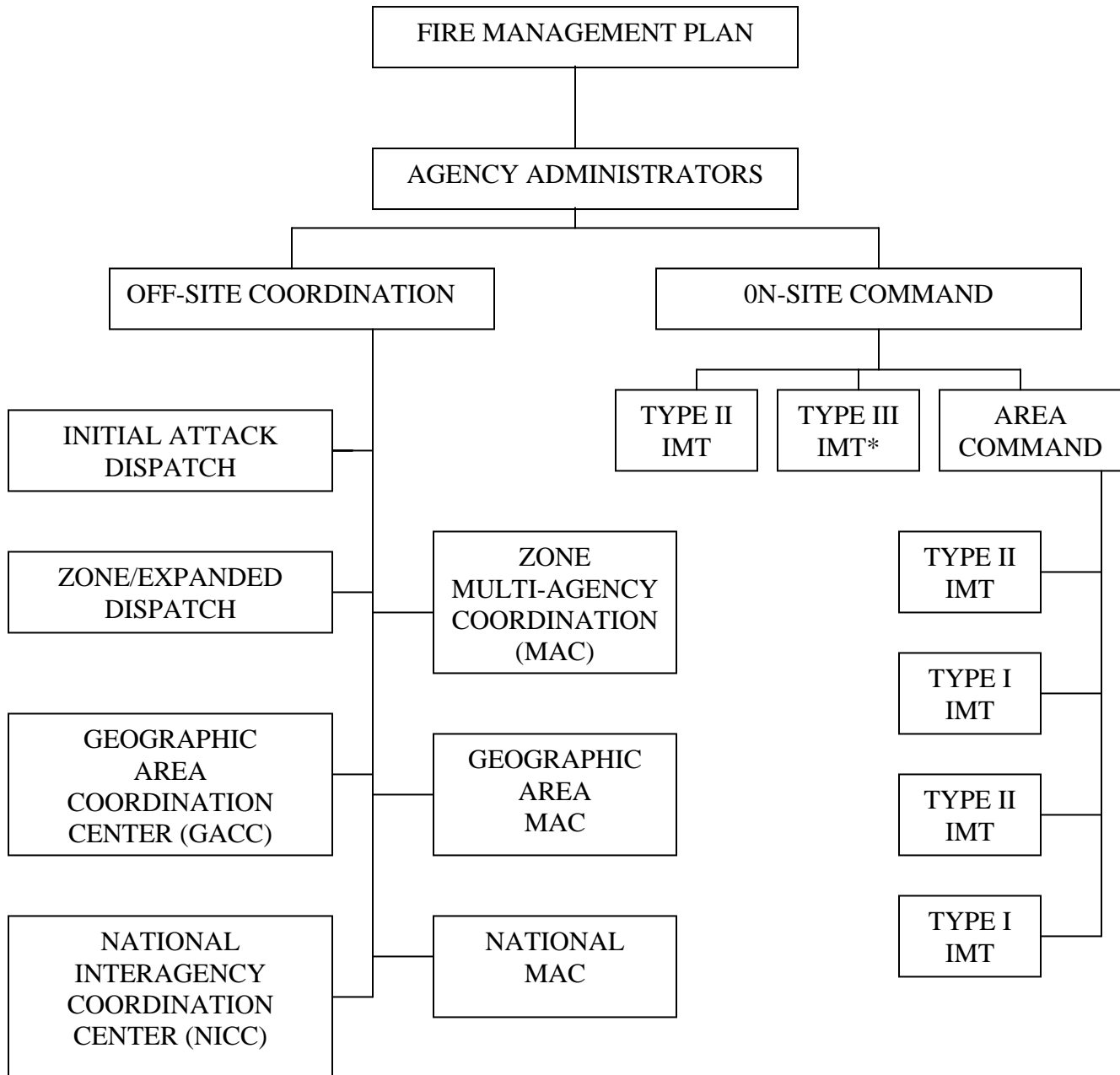
1. Wildland fire agencies have primary responsibility for fire suppression within their protection area. Wildland fire agencies have a responsibility to prevent a wildfire from spreading into areas of structures and to assist the jurisdictional fire agencies in protecting structures from advancing wildfires.
2. Local government agencies (in Montana and North Dakota: rural fire districts, municipal fire departments and fire service areas; in Idaho: local fire organizations) have primary structure responsibility within their defined jurisdictional areas. Local agencies should not be reimbursed for performing their responsibilities within their jurisdiction.
3. Local agencies may be reimbursed by the wildland agencies when performing beyond their responsibilities or outside their jurisdiction, as determined by the incident commander/agency representative.
4. Use existing agreements, operating plans and established ordering procedures to order structure protection resources.
5. Incident resources, whether reimbursed or at no cost, incur support costs (food, lodging, fuel, tools, etc.) that must be considered and documented in the development of any cost share agreement.
6. The management of any wildfire that burns or threatens the protection area of more than one fire agency (Federal, State, or local fire agency--including fire protection districts) will include these other agencies in the incident management. This is accomplished through participation as a unified incident commander or as an agency representative or a coordinated delegation of authority between affected jurisdictions.
7. One agency cannot financially commit another agency (Federal, State, County or District) without the knowledge and consent of the committed agency.

8. Agencies responding to requests for assistance need to know, at the time of dispatch, if the cost of their response will be reimbursable or free to the requesting agency. Incident commanders, as well as requesting and responding agencies (through dispatch centers) must communicate and document the basis for payment of resources requested for the incident.

9. Cost share agreements should be used to document apportioned costs.

APPENDIX F

Roles and Responsibilities



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| | Preparedness Levels 1-3 | Preparedness Levels 4 - 5 |
|--|--|---|
| Governor | Works within legislative processes to fund essential state and local programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares state emergencies/disasters • Approves FEMA Declaration requests through State Forestry • Requests Presidential disasters through Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) • Approves State-wide closures • Approves use of National Guard, declaration required • Implements Fire Mobilization Plan (moves structural resources) through State Forestry |
| County Commissioners/Mayors | Establish liaison with key partners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize county/local resources to support closure/evacuation needs. • Assign Agency Administrators working with fire departments, sheriffs departments, etc. • Declares a county/city emergency and/or requests Governor to declare State emergency |
| Geographic Area Agency Administrator (Regional Forester, State Forester, State Directors and MACO level) | Support Zone and unit activities for preparedness initial attack. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconcile political issues at state/federal levels • Approve prioritization criteria for collection of responses to NRCG MAC • Approve geographic area protection objectives • Delegates decision making to NRCG MAC (for above) • Coordinate closures and restrictions • Reference Resource Allocation Table |
| Zone Level Agency Administrator (Forest Supervisor, Area Manager, Tribal and County Commissioner level) | Work with interagency partners for preparedness/initial attack preseason agreements and processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconcile political issues at local levels (county, forest, area, etc.) • Delegate authorities and oversees activities of ACs and IMTs (where 2 or more jurisdictions involved, unified command) • Maintains open files of communications of NRCG MAC, Zone MAC • Reference Resource Allocation Table • Incident complexity analysis and WFSA |
| Unit Level Agency Administrator (District Ranger, Unit Manager, Fire District Trustee level) | Assure fire preparedness/initial attack activities and fire management plans are completed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconcile political issues at local community level • Incident complexity analysis and WFSA |

COMMAND AND CONTROL

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Area Command | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize based on GA MAC objectives for 2 or more IMTs • Coordinate with all governmental entities • Allocates resources between incidents • Reconciles issues between 2 or more agency administrators • Respond to GA needs for redistribution of resources • If appropriate, ensures that all IMTs operate with common strategy. |
| IMT (I, II, III) | II or III more likely than I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement specific strategy and tactics to meet agency administrator objectives for appropriate management response for incident(s) and other delegated responsibilities. • Establish and prioritize criteria for redistribution of resources within GA. |

COORDINATION

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Geographic Area MAC Geographic Area Coordinating Board of Directors (e.g., Fire Director, State Fire Manager, President Firewardens Association) | Not usually active but should assure processes are established and understood. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and prioritize criteria for allocation of resources • Establish protection objectives • Establish the need for additional training • Establish reallocation controls when 2 or more area commands are assigned and multiple zones are affected • Maintains open lines of communication with Zone MACs, AAs • Assess need for Geographic Area Prevention Team • Assess need for Geographic Area Public Information Team • Reference resource allocation table |
| Zone MACs Zone Board of Directors (e.g., Forest FMO, Area Fire Manager, County Firewarden) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not usually active but should assure processes are established and understood. • Assure Zone Mobilization Board (private, local, state, federal) are coordinating with Zone Dispatch. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above/different in scope. • Serve Agency Administrator needs for coordination for fire management coordination issues within the Zone. • Ensure that GA MAC criteria and objectives are carried out at Zone level. • Monitor and ensure initial attack capability • Assess need for Zone level prevention team • Assess need for Zone level Public Information Unit • Reference resource allocation table |

NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE
Resource Allocation Table with Area Command
and Incident Command Teams

| | One Zone experiencing multiple incidents requiring resource allocation between units (no Area Command) (1) | One zone experiencing multiple incidents requiring resource allocation between incidents (Area Command in place) (2) | Two or more zones experiencing multiple incidents requiring resource allocation from outside the zone (3) | Two or more Geographic Areas (GA) experiencing multiple large incidents requiring national resource allocation |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Zone Agency Administrators | Primary Oversight | Primary Oversight | Support as Needed | Support as Needed |
| Zone MAC | Primary Oversight | Support as Needed | Support as Needed | Support as Needed |
| Geographic Area Agency Administrators | Support as Needed | Support as Needed | Primary Oversight | Primary Oversight Within GA |
| Geographic Area MAC | Support as Needed | Support as Needed | Primary Oversight | Primary Oversight Within GA |
| National MAC | Support as Needed | Support as Needed | Support as Needed | Primary Oversight |

- (1) Zone Agency Administrator activates Zone MAC and delegates authorities to Incident Management Teams. Zone Agency Administrators approves WFIP/WFSA.
- (2) Zone Agency Administrator changes delegation of authority to Area Command who in turn provides direction to Incident Command Teams under their authority. Zone Agency Administrators approves WFIP/WFSA.
- (3) Geographic Area Administrators activate Geographic Area MAC and delegates decision-making authorities to Geographic Area MAC. Geographic Area (GA) MAC provides geographic area objectives and priorities to Area Commands and Incident Management Teams. GA MAC is allocating or reallocating scarce resource between Area Commands and Incident Management Teams. Zone Administrators approve WFIP/WFSA. Geographic Area Administrators set priorities and allocate scarce and critical resources through Geographic Area MAC.

STATEWIDE UNIFIED COORDINATION

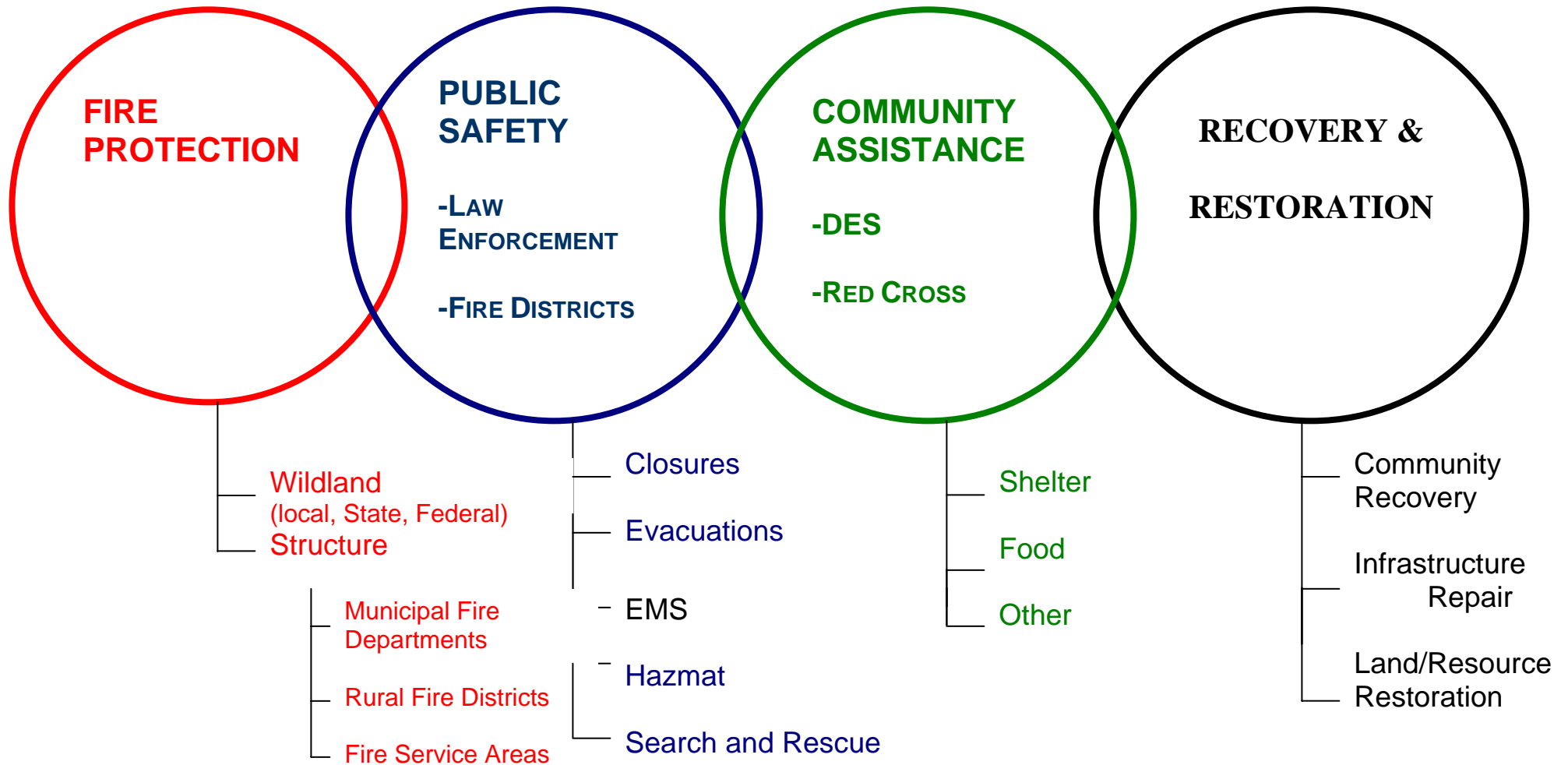
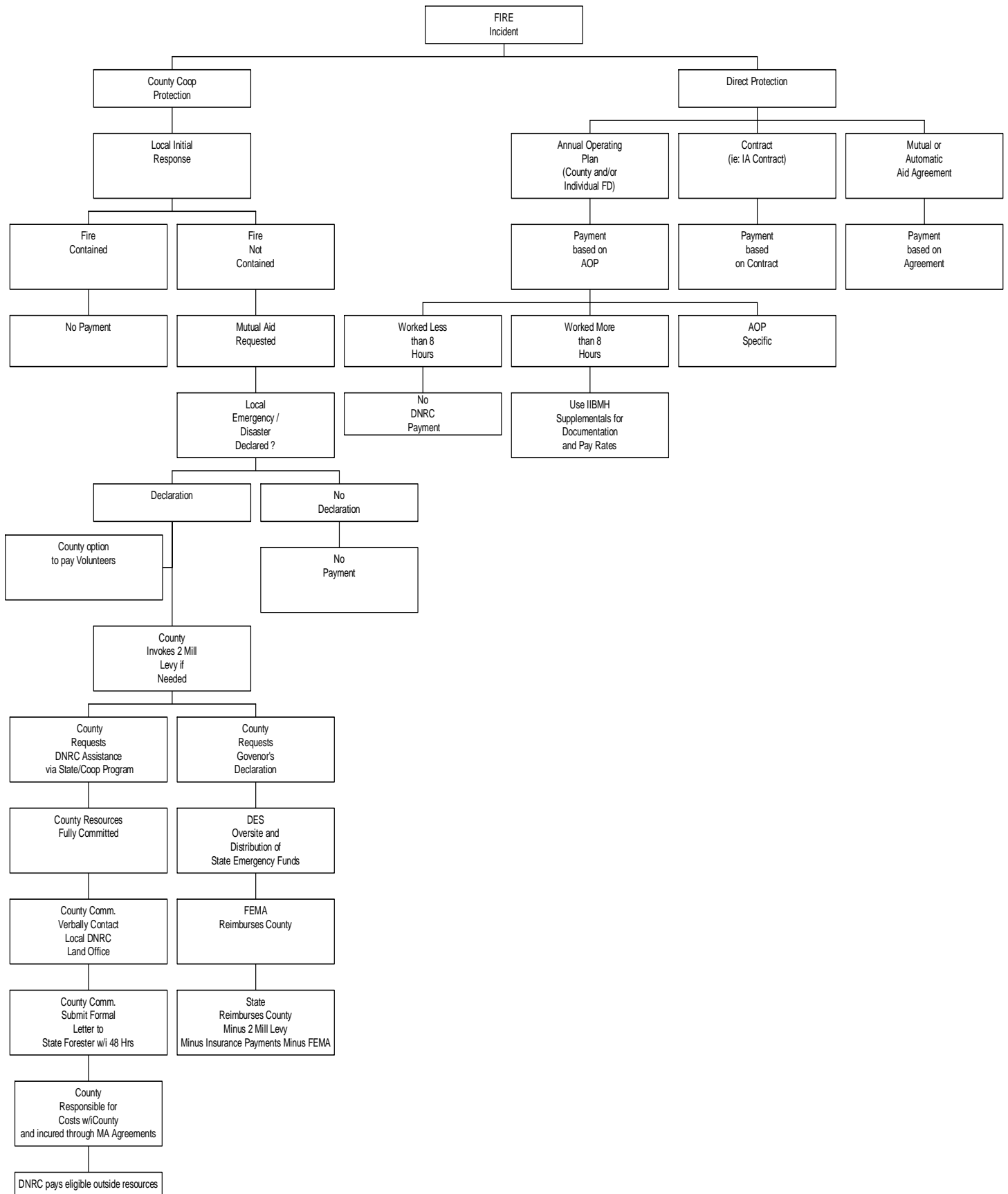


Figure 1

Appendix G

Guidelines for Hiring Local Government Resources with in their jurisdiction

**Hiring of Local Government Forces with-in their Jurisdiction
NORTHERN ROCKIES INTERAGENCY MOBILIZATION GUIDE**



Appendix H

National Wildfire Coordinating Group Qualification Standards During Initial Action



NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP

**National Interagency Fire Center
3833 South Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705**

March 22, 2004

To: NWCG Members

From: Chair, NWCG

Subject: Qualification Standards During Initial Action

There appears to be varying interpretations within the federal agencies regarding the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards to local, non-federal resources, particularly during initial action. The following points summarize NWCG policy.

- The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland fire fighting resources.
- During initial action, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevail.
- Prior to the fire season, federal agencies should meet with their state, local and tribal agency partners and jointly determine the qualification/certification standards that will apply to the use of local, non-federal firefighters during initial action on fires on lands under the jurisdiction of a federal agency.
- The Geographic Area Coordinating Group should determine the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards for mobilization within the geographic area.
- On fire where a non-federal agency is also an agency with legal jurisdiction, the standards of that agency apply.